

New Guinea, belongs to the genus *Otinotus*, and therefore my species requires renaming.

Fam. Cercopidæ.

By the kindness of Dr. Gestro, of the Genoa Museum, I have recently had an opportunity of examining the species described by Dr. Schmidt from Burma, and a few cases of synonymy may be recorded:—

Considia nitidula, Bredd. Soc. Ent. Zurich, 1902, p. 59.

Considia borealis, Schmidt, Arch. f. Naturg. lxxvi. p. 101 (1910).

Phymatostetha stålî, Butl. Cist. Ent. i. p. 267 (1874).

Phymatostetha subcostalis, Schmidt, Arch. f. Naturg. lxxvi. p. 98 (1910).

Leptataspis rotundata, Walk. (*Cercopis*) List. Hom., Suppl. p. 174 (1858).

Leptataspis plagiiventris, Schmidt, Arch. f. Naturg. lxxvi. p. 65 (1910).

Cosmoscarta egens, Walk. (*Cercopis*) List Hom., Suppl. p. 171 (1858).

Cosmoscarta innota, Schmidt, Arch. f. Naturg. lxxvi. p. 72 (1910).

Var. *Cosmoscarta inominata*, Schmidt, l. c. p. 73.

Fam. Jassidæ.

PISACHOIDES, n. nom.

Pisacha, Dist. Faun. Brit. Ind., Rhynch. iv. p. 230 (1907), nom. præocc.

XL.—Some new Species of Rhynchota from Mt. Merinjak, Borneo. By W. L. DISTANT.

DURING a recent expedition to this mountain, made by Mr. J. C. Moulton, the Curator of the Sarawak Museum, a number of very interesting insects were obtained, the new species of Rhynchota being here described. A full narrative of this journey has been published elsewhere*.

HETEROPTERA.

Fam. Pentatomidæ.

MERINJAKIA, gen. nov.

Head broad, with the eyes almost but not quite reaching

* 'Zoologist,' 1914, p. 361.

anterior angles of pronotum, the head distinctly narrower than the anterior pronotal angles; head broad, considerably broader than long, the anterior margin subtruncate, central lobe reaching the anterior margin; eyes moderately obliquely elevate; pronotum concavely sinuate at insertion of head; pronotum centrally about half as long as broad at base, the anterior lateral margins obliquely convexly dilated, posterior margin truncate; scutellum broad, convex, not quite reaching apex of abdomen; rostrum about reaching the intermediate coxæ; antennæ five-jointed; first and second joints short, first moderately thickened, second shorter than first, third slightly longer than fourth or fifth; spiracles a little before lateral margins of abdomen.

Allied to *Turichea* and *Oncylaspis*, but with the lobes of the head equal in length.

Merinjakia typica, sp. n.

Body above ochraceous, thickly, coarsely, darkly punctate; anterior margins of head, a spot at apex and near base of central lobe, an excavate spot on each side of base before eyes, and two angulate transverse fasciæ on anterior disk of pronotum black; prosternum opaque violet-black; abdomen beneath ochraceous brown, the margins broadly flavous, the spiracles and a spot at apices of segmental incisures black, the incisures before the lateral margins and a short transverse excavate line between them black; femora ochraceous blackly spotted near apices, tibiæ and tarsi fuscous brown; structural characters as in generic diagnosis.

Long. 8 mm., max. breadth $7\frac{1}{2}$ mm.

Hab. Borneo; Mt. Merinjak (*J. C. Moulton*, type in Brit. Mus.).

Coptosoma nigrosignatum, sp. n.

Dull ochraceous with prominent black markings; head with the central lobe and a spot at base behind the ocelli black; pronotum with a transverse waved line before the anterior margin and four large oblong spots on posterior disk black; scutellum with a large transverse spot behind base, narrowly continued posteriorly on each side, and outwardly dilated apically, black; sternum bluish-black opaque, its anterior lateral margins, head beneath, rostrum, and legs flavescent; abdomen beneath shining testaceous, the disk suffused with blackish; head moderately subangulately prominent, vertically depressed, eyes castaneous; pronotum convex, vertically depressed in front, sparsely punctate, posterior angles subangulately rounded; scutellum broader

than long, convex, posteriorly and laterally vertically depressed, posterior margin centrally truncate.

Long, $3\frac{1}{2}$ mm., max. lat. 3 mm.

Hab. Borneo; Mt. Merinjak (*J. C. Moulton*, type in Brit. Mus.).

Pygoplutys merinjakensis, sp. n.

Body above and beneath and legs ochraceous, the produced pronotal angles, the basal area of the scutellum, and abdomen beneath a little darker; membrane pale bronzy, reflecting the dark abdomen beneath, the slightly produced lateral and apical margins thus appearing much paler; head not longer than broad, somewhat strongly emarginate in front of eyes; antennæ with the first joint not quite reaching apex of head, second nearly twice as long as first (remaining joints mutilated in type); rostrum passing the anterior coxæ, its extreme apex black; pronotum somewhat sparsely punctate, distinctly bicallose on anterior area where it is somewhat transversely wrinkled, the anterior angles shortly distinctly acutely produced, the posterior angles very robust, strongly produced, slightly upwardly directed, and very coarsely punctate, distinctly wider at apex than base, the apex irregularly truncate, the posterior margin semicircularly produced over the base of the scutellum; scutellum coarsely punctate on basal, more finely punctate on apical area, the narrower apical area longitudinally grooved; corium thickly finely punctate; membrane slightly passing the abdominal apex; metasternal process narrowed anteriorly and produced to the anterior coxæ, emarginate posteriorly for the reception of the abdominal spine or tubercle.

Long. 18 mm., exp. pronot. angle 17 mm.

Hab. Borneo; Mt. Merinjak (*J. C. Moulton*, type in Brit. Mus.).

A species to be recognized by the robustly produced posterior pronotal angles, which allies it to *P. validus*, Dall.

HOMOPTERA.

Fam. Fulgoridæ.

Subfam. ISSINÆ.

NEODELIA, gen. nov.

Head acutely produced, longer than pronotum, about as long as mesonotum, lateral margins ridged and somewhat straight beyond eyes and then narrowed to apex, which is acute, centrally longitudinally ridged, and foveately impressed at base, face fiat, the lateral margins very strongly ridged

from base to beyond eyes; clypeus triangular, the margins strongly ridged, rostrum reaching the intermediate coxæ; pronotum with the anterior margin convex, the posterior margin straight, the lateral angles moderately lobately anteriorly produced; mesonotum about as broad at base as long, the lateral margins oblique to apex which is acute; tegmina longer than wings, the costal membrane strongly convexly arched, beyond which the apical third of tegmen is narrowed with the apex obliquely truncate, veins prominent, especially so in the costal membrane and radial area, the first of which is broader than the latter, the apical third is distinctly transversely veined, the apical margin with short longitudinal cells, some of which are angular, claval area moderately lobately produced over and near base of wings; wings large, broader than tegmina at their widest expanse, the posterior margin strongly emarginate at the demarcation of the abdominal area and very slightly emarginate near middle of apical margin, the longitudinal vein in abdominal area is prominent and bifurcate at about one-third its length from posterior margin, on disk are a few transverse veins; legs somewhat robust, the tibiæ longitudinally channelled beneath, posterior tarsi with the basal joints spinously produced on each side, posterior tibiæ spined at apices.

Apparently allied to *Delia*, Melichar. (*Delia* being a generic name already used, a new name will have to be provided.)

Neodelia moultoni, sp. n.

Head, pronotum, and mesonotum brownish ochraceous minutely spotted with ochraceous, with a longitudinal central ochraceous fascia to each, somewhat duplex on mesonotum, abdomen pale ochraceous; face ochraceous, thickly sprinkled with small blackish spots; clypeus blackish; anterior and intermediate legs ochraceous with a few large castaneous spots, posterior legs blackish; abdomen beneath with very distinct black punctures; tegmina ochraceous, the costal membrane and radial area much darker in hue, as are also some of the longitudinal veins, costal margin with small greyish-white spots, three spots of the same colour in radial area, and two—one above the other—above claval area at about one-fourth from base, the transverse veins on apical third testaceous, and here the extreme margins are minutely spotted with black; wings fuliginous, the veins dull ochraceous, in abdominal area and on apical third black; structural characters as in generic diagnosis.

Long., excl. tegm., 11 mm.; exp. tegm. 35 mm.

Hab. Borneo, Mt. Merinjak, 2200 ft. (type in Brit. Mus.).

Fam. Membracidæ.

Elhul tessellatus, sp. n.

Head, pronotum, and posterior pronotal process black, the latter somewhat tinted with castaneous: body beneath black, legs more piceous brown; tegmina black, a large spot in claval area, a similar spot in radial area, and a broad apical margin castaneous brown, a spot near claval margin, a transverse series before apical area, and a few smaller scattered spots greyish white; pronotum centrally longitudinally strongly ridged, its anterior lateral angles slightly prominent, not produced, the posterior pronotal process moderately sinuately waved, arched at base where it is separated from the scutellum, and then a little concavely sinuate and following the direction of the tegmina, its apex reaching the posterior angle of the inner tegminal margin; face centrally longitudinally sulcate.

Long. 6 mm.

Hab. Borneo, Mt. Merinjak (type in Brit. Mus.).

Allied to *E. varius*, Walk., but structurally differing by the much less prominently waved posterior pronotal process; colour-markings also different.

XLI.—Notes on *Fossorial Hymenoptera*.—XIII.

By ROWLAND E. TURNER, F.Z.S., F.E.S.

A Revision of the Paranyssoninæ.

Family Crabronidæ.

Subfamily PARANYSSONINÆ.

Sericophorinæ, D. T., Cat. Hymen. viii. p. 578 (1897).

I follow Kohl and Dalla Torre in the association of the genera in this group. They are all distinguished by the incision on the outer margin of the mandibles and the presence of only one spur on the apex of the intermediate tibiæ. The recurrent nervures are received by the first and second cubital cells, except in *Syhodrotes*, in which both are received by the second cell. From *Pison* and its allies the group is distinguished by the entire eyes and the incision of the mandibles; from *Nysson* by the single spine of the intermediate tibiæ and the incision of the mandibles. The relationship to *Larra* is nearer, but the form of the third cubital